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PART I.

Notifications by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

GENERAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 191. *The 26th September* 1874.

The following Bye-laws of the Cantonment Municipality are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, extended to the town of Bangalore.

No. 43.—Any person easing himself either in the vicinity of, or outside or in any part of any public latrine, other than in the trench made for the purpose, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first and one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

No. 44.—Any person of one sex who shall wilfully intrude into any public latrine set apart for the use of the opposite sex shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty of five rupees for the first and ten rupees for the second and each succeeding offence.

No. 45.—No person shall use a public urinal for other than the purpose for which it is provided; any person infringing this Bye-law by using the same as a latrine or otherwise defiling it, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a fine of half a rupee for the first, one rupee for the second, and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

No. 219

The 27th October 1874.

The following Revised Rules for remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs in Mysore are promulgated for general information in lieu of those published at pages 272—274 of the *Mysore Gazette*, No 13, dated 26th June 1869.

REVISED RULES FOR REMUNERATION OF PATELS AND SHANBHOGS.

I. All official land, whether recorded as *inam* or *jodi inam*, or otherwise, shall be valued at the survey assessment of the same, less the amount of the *jodi* tax or other cesses to which it may be subject as recorded in the public accounts of the year.

II. Cash allowances from the Government Treasury, under whatever name they may be entered in the public accounts, shall be recorded at the amount so entered in the accounts of the year.

III. The sum total of the emoluments valued according to the above two rules is to be taken as the existing valuation of the emoluments of the office.

IV. The Officiating Patel and Shanbhog of each village shall hereafter receive for the performance of the duties of their offices, a remuneration in cash of at least the amount fixed by the following scale for these offices respectively.

Patels' Scale.

V. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenues of his village, three per cent; for the second thousand or any part of it, two per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond two thousand rupees, one per cent. In the case of villages where the collections do not exceed Rs. 300, he shall, in addition to the above percentages, receive a fixed annual allowance of one rupee when the gross revenue ranges from eleven to fifty rupees; of two rupees when the gross revenue ranges from 51 to 300 Rs.; or so much of it, when the gross revenue exceeds Rs. 250, as shall be required to make the salary up to but not exceed rupees ten per annum.

Shanbhogs' Scale.

VI. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenue of the village, or villages forming a Shanbhog's charge, four per cent; for the second thousand, three per cent; for the third thousand, two per cent; for the fourth thousand, one per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond four thousand rupees, one per cent.

VII. In addition to his salary the Officiating Shanbhog shall also receive an allowance for stationery as shewn in the subjoined table, and the Officiating Patel shall also receive the same allowance when he does not receive the extra allowance provided for in Rule XII.

Gross Revenue of Village			Stationery Allowance.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
up to Rupees	20	.. ..	1	0	0
21	50	.. ..	2	0	0
51	100	.. ..	2	8	0
101	200	.. ..	3	0	0
201	350	.. ..	3	8	0
351	500	.. ..	4	0	0
501	700	.. ..	4	8	0
701	900	.. ..	5	0	0
901	1,250	.. ..	5	8	0
1,251	1,500	.. ..	6	0	0
1,501	1,800	.. ..	6	8	0
1,801	2,000	.. ..	7	0	0
2,001	2,500	.. ..	7	8	0
2,501	3,000	.. ..	8	0	0
3,001	3,500	.. ..	8	8	0
3,501	4,000	.. ..	9	0	0
4,001	4,500	.. ..	9	8	0
4,501	5,000	.. ..	10	0	0

VIII. The following table shews the amount of salary to be paid to Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs according to the preceding scale:—

Gross Revenue of the Village.	Patel's Salary.							Shanbhog's Salary.						Total including Stationery Allowance.
	Percentage.							Percentage.						
	Rates.			Amount	Additional Fixed Allowance.	Contingent Allowance under Rules VII or XII.	Total Salary and allowances.	Rates.				Amount.	Stationery Allowance.	
	1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand & upwards.					1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand.	4th Thousand.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	3	...	...	0—12	1	1—0	2—12	4	...	...	...	0—10	1—0	1—10
25	3	...	...	0—12	1	2—0	3—12	4	...	...	...	1— 0	2—0	3— 0
50	3	...	...	1— 8	1	2—0	4— 8	4	...	...	...	2— 0	2—0	4— 0
75	3	...	...	2— 4	2	2—8	6—12	4	...	..	...	3— 0	2—8	5— 8
100	3	...	...	3— 0	2	2—8	7— 8	4	..	...	..	4— 0	2—8	6— 8
150	3	...	...	4— 8	2	3—0	9— 8	4	...	..	...	6— 0	3—0	9— 0
200	3	...	...	6— 0	2	3—0	11— 0	4	...	...	..	8— 0	3—0	11— 0
300	3	...	...	9— 0	1	3—8	13— 8	4	...	...	...	12— 0	3—8	15— 8
400	3	...	...	12— 0	...	4—0	16— 0	4	...	...	...	16— 0	4—0	20— 0
500	3	...	...	15— 0	...	4—0	19— 0	4	...	...	...	20— 0	4—0	24— 0
600	3	...	..	18— 0	...	4—8	22— 8	4	...	...	...	24— 0	4—8	24— 8
700	3	...	...	21— 0	...	4—8	25— 8	4	...	...	...	28— 0	4—8	32— 8
800	3	...	..	24— 0	...	5—0	29— 0	4	...	...	...	32— 0	5—0	37— 0
900	3	...	..	27— 0	...	5—0	32— 0	4	...	...	...	36— 0	5—0	41— 0
1,000	3	...	...	30— 0	...	5—8	35— 8	4	...	...	...	40— 0	5—8	45— 8
1,100	3	2	...	32— 0	...	5—8	37— 8	4	3	...	...	43— 0	5—8	48— 8
1,200	3	2	...	34— 0	...	5—8	39— 8	4	3	...	...	46— 0	5—8	51— 8
1,300	3	2	...	36— 0	...	6—0	42— 0	4	3	...	...	49— 0	6—0	55— 0
1,400	3	2	...	38— 0	...	6—0	44— 0	4	3	...	...	52— 0	6—0	58— 0
1,500	3	2	...	40— 0	...	6—0	46— 0	4	3	...	...	55— 0	6—0	61— 0
1,600	3	2	...	42— 0	...	6—8	48— 8	4	3	...	...	58— 0	6—8	64— 8
1,700	3	2	...	44— 0	...	6—8	50— 8	4	3	...	...	61— 0	6—8	67— 8
1,800	3	2	...	46— 0	...	6—8	52— 8	4	3	...	...	64— 0	6—8	70— 8
1,900	3	2	...	48— 0	...	7—0	55— 0	4	3	...	...	67— 0	7—0	74— 0
2,000	3	2	...	50— 0	...	7—0	57— 0	4	3	...	...	70— 0	7—0	77— 0
2,100 & so on to	3	2	1	51— 0	...	7—8	58— 8	4	3	2	...	72— 0	7—8	79— 8
3,000	3	2	1	60— 0	...	8—0	68— 0	4	3	2	...	90— 0	8—0	98— 0
3,100 & so on	3	2	1	61— 0	...	8—8	69— 8	4	3	2	1	91— 0	8—8	99— 8

IX. The salaries of officiators fixed by the preceding rule form the minimum rate of remuneration; but an addition to the fixed portion of the officiator's allowance, according to scale, will be made in certain cases specified in the following subsidiary rules.

X. When the difference between the total of existing emoluments (as found by Rules I and II) and that as fixed by Rule V or VI falls short of rupees 5 in the case of villages having a gross revenue of less than Rs. 500, and of Rs. 10 in case of villages having a gross revenue in excess of Rs. 1,000, this difference shall be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officiator in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XI. When the total of existing emoluments is large, *viz.*, when it exceeds the salary of the officiator as fixed by Rule V or VI, 10 per cent of this excess will be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officiator in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XII. In the case of towns, large villages, and villages in the vicinity of Railway stations, camping grounds, large marts and similar localities, the Patels of which are ordinarily called upon to perform heavy miscellaneous duties, an extra allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 per annum will be assigned

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to the Patel (and where there are two Officiating Patels to each Patel) in addition to the salary of the office fixed by the scales in Rule VIII.

XIII. The gross revenue of the village, referred to in Rules V and VI, is the whole revenue leviable for any year before deducting any remissions.

XIV. Patels and Shanbhogs shall receive their emoluments by a deduction of the amount of the same from the assessment on their *kandayam* lands, the same being adjusted at each annual jamabandi and duly shewn accordingly in the village accounts, to prevent complications. Where the assessment on their lands is insufficient for this purpose, the balance will be made up by their deducting it from the last instalment of revenue, before paying such instalment into the Taluk Treasury. In this latter event, the receipt of the Patel or Shanbhog for the amount of such balance as so deducted shall be considered equivalent to the payment into the Treasury of an equal sum in cash.

XV. The amount of quit-rent fixed on the holding of each share-holder is fixed for the term of settlement, but the total emoluments of the officiators will be revised once after ten years, and will be modified according to the same scale in proportion to the revenues of the village as then realized.

XVI. When the assessment of the occupied arable land, (exclusive of alienations) in the year in which the settlement of remuneration of Village Officers is made, exceeds five-sixths of the assessment of the entire arable land (exclusive of alienations) in any village, the gross revenue of the year will be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officiators.

XVII. When the assessment of the arable land, specified in the preceding rule, in occupation in the year in which the settlement of the village officiators is made, falls short of five-sixths of the gross assessment of all the arable land (exclusive of alienations) in the village, then five-sixths of such gross assessment shall be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officiators.

XVIII. The existing official emoluments valued as provided for in Rules I and II will be appropriated for the support of the officiator in the manner specified in the following rules, and the balance of emoluments remaining, after providing for the officiator, is to be disposed of for the future in the manner also provided for in these rules.

XIX. The emoluments derived from land as fixed by Rule I shall first be appropriated to provide the salary of the officiator.

XX. When the emoluments derived from land are insufficient to provide the salary of the officiators, the cash emoluments from the Government Treasury will next be appropriated to make up the salary of the officiator.

XXI. Any deficiency, after appropriating all the emoluments from land and cash, shall be made good from the Government Treasury.

XXII. Any surplus on the existing emoluments in land and cash remaining over, after providing the salary of the officiator, shall be dealt with as follows.

XXIII. If the emoluments derived from land alone are more than sufficient to provide the salary of the officiator, the surplus shall be taxed by the imposition of additional *jodi* equal to one half the profits on the above land, the profits being the difference between the *jodi* payable thereon and the full survey assessment or valuation.

XXIV. Any surplus remaining out of the cash emoluments after providing the salary of the officiator shall be at once resumed by Government.

XXV. When the official land of any office is held in shares, and these shares, with the amount of *jodi* and other cesses now payable on each, are separately recorded in the village accounts, then the additional tax imposed upon the whole official land of the office under this rule is to be apportioned on the several shares in proportion to the sum by which the full survey assessment of the land of each share exceeds the present *jodi* and other cesses payable on the same, as shewn in the following example, in which the emolument of an officiator amounts to Rs. 30—0—0.

Names and Shares.	Survey assessment of the land of each share.	Deduct *jodi* cess now paid on each share.	Remaining profit on each share.	Addition to *jodi* in col: 3 apportioned on profit in col: 4 for payment of officiator.	Unappropriated excess of profits, being difference between cols. 4 and 5.	Additional half *jodi* on excess in last column.	Future *jodi* cess on each share being sum of cols. 3 5 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kari Basvegauda's. ...	16— 0	23— 0	...	...	...	...	23— 0
2. Nimbegauda's	69—12	46— 0	23—12	9—12	14— 0	7— 0	62—12
3. Basvegauda's	46— 8	25—12	20—12	8— 4	12— 8	6— 4	40— 4
4. Lingegauda's	118—4	89— 0	29— 4	12— 0	17— 4	8— 8	109—8
	250—8	183—12	73—12	30— 0	43—12	21—12	235—8

XXVI. In settling the amount of *jodi* to be paid upon each share, fractions of less amount than ½ rupee are not to be admitted into the accounts in accordance with the rule followed in regard to all survey assessments.

XXVII. Nothing contained in any of the preceding rules shall be considered as debarring any village hereditary officer from relinquishing his official land when so disposed ; and every such officer shall, at any time, whether at or subsequent to the introduction of the settlement prescribed in these rules, be permitted to relinquish by written *Razinama* any entire field or fields into which official land may have been marked off by the Survey, and on so doing the relinquished field is immediately to be entered in the accounts as Government land, and the *jodi* tax payable by the hereditary officer is to be reduced by the full amount of the survey assessment of the relinquished fields.

XXVIII. The official land under the settlement prescribed in the foregoing rule will form no part of the remuneration of the officiator, who is to be paid wholly in cash, and the land will therefore remain in the possession of the sharers who may at present hold it.

XXIX. The charges of Shanbhogs will be redistributed so as to give each officiator as many villages as he is capable of managing. When more villages than form a sufficient charge are already in the hands of one officiator, he will be required to give up the surplus villages, for which one or more new officiators will be appointed by Government. The new officiator or officiators will be appointed from the family in which the *Hak* has been hitherto vested if a competent person can be found.

XXX. In all cases of incompetency of the officiator in direct hereditary succession, whether from age, sex, inefficiency, or any other cause, the next of kin, if competent, will be appointed ; if no competent person of the family can be found, the nomination will rest with Government. Such nomination to hold good in case of a minority till the end of the year in which the minor shall attain full age (18 years); in other cases for 3 years, when the nomination will revert to the hereditary family if a competent person can be found therein.

XXXI. Any conviction of malversation in performance of official duties shall render the person convicted incompetent to officiate again, and shall deprive him, in cases of selection being vested in the members of the family, of any right to take part in such selection. It shall also be in the power of the District Officer to exclude the son of a person so convicted from any of the rights or privileges of the office so far as succession or election to the performance of the duties.

XXXII. The District Officer will be the sole judge of the competency or otherwise of the person on whom devolves the performance of the duties of an office.

XXXIII. In arranging charges, except in the case of single villages, as a rule no one officiator shall hold charge of villages with a collection of more than about Rs. 2,500, and when five or more villages are combined in one charge, no one officiator shall, as a rule, hold more villages than give a revenue of about Rs. 1,600.

XXXIV. In small villages where only one office, either Patel or Shanbhog, at present exists, or where both offices are vested in one person, he shall receive the full salary shewn by the Shanbhog's scale, and 50 per cent of the Patel's salary according to scale, so long as he continues to perform the duties of both offices.

XXXV. In large villages where there is no Patel, or where both offices have been vested in the same person, a Patel will be appointed by Government, or the one family holding both offices may be called upon to nominate a separate officiator for each office as may seem fit to Government.

XXXVI. By Circular Notification of the Commissioner of Mysore of the 11th September 1835, lands of village officers held on condition of service to Government are declared to be inalienable by sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise. The provisions of this Circular will be strictly enforced.

XXXVII. The remuneration of the Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs shall be fixed on the scale for each, and the sum payable to each officiator shall be his exclusive perquisite, on which no other member of the family shall have any claim.

XXXVIII. The Patel and Shanbhog shall in all cases reside in the village or one of the villages constituting their charge. No Patel or Shanbhog shall absent himself from his charge for more than seven days, without previously obtaining leave from the Amildar of the Taluk.

No. 223. *The 31st October* 1874.

Major E. F. H. Armstrong, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, is invested with the enhanced powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872.

No. 224. *The 31st October* 1874.

Mr. L. Ricketts is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Nagar Division by Colonel Clerk.

No. 225. *The 31st October* 1874.

Mahabal Rao, Peshkar of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, is appointed to act as 5th grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of that taluk until further orders.

No. 226. *The 3rd November* 1874.

Mr. Abdul Khadar delivered over, and Mr. Krishna Murti, B. L. received, charge of the Palhalli Judicial Assistant's Court on the afternoon of the 27th October 1874.

No. 227. *The 3rd November* 1874.

From intelligence received by the Chief Commissioner it appears probable that the present arrangements, under which, owing to the breaks in the north-west line of Railway, Her Majesty's Mails to and from the Madras Presidency are conveyed through Mysore Territory, will be continued for some time. The following instructions are therefore issued for the guidance of all servants of the Mysore Government in the undermentioned taluks through which the Mails pass :—

Bangalore.	Hiriyur.
Nelamangala.	Dodéri.
Túmkúr.	Molkálmuru.
Sira.	

1. As a general rule, except for the conveyance of banghy parcels, runners should be employed. The weight of the bags entrusted to runners must not exceed 20 lbs (800 Rs. weight). None of the bags despatched by runners from Bangalore will exceed this weight, and any bags arriving from Bellary which may be of greater weight, will, as soon as possible, after they pass the frontier, be transferred for conveyance by bullock transits or carts.

2. The runners should be expected to travel at the rate of not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages. As the employment of one bad runner will delay the whole batch with which he travels, care should be taken that none but good runners are entertained.

3. Banghy parcels are not to be handed over to the runners. These will be conveyed in bullock transits or carts, and the runners should not be delayed on their account.

4. If the Amildars or Anche officials see reason to apprehend that there will, at any portion of the road, be a deficiency of runners from any cause, they are authorized to have the whole or any portion of the Mails conveyed in bullock transits or carts.

5. Amildars should therefore see that a sufficient number of bullocks are held in readiness along the road.

6. The bullock drivers must not be trusted, and a Police or Revenue peon should be placed in charge of each transit or cart in order to guard the Mails and see that a proper rate of speed is kept up.

7. Under the orders of Major Stewart, the Military Assistant, the Mysore Siledars have been directed to post themselves along the road. One Siledar will be expected to accompany each batch of runners.

It will be the duty of the Siledars to encourage the runners, to prevent delay occasioned by parley and disputes between them at the several stages, and to keep up a chain of communication. The Siledar in charge of a relay should ride on in front during the last half mile of a stage, and see that the next relay is ready. He should also report any inefficient or ill-conducted runners.

8. But the Siledars are expressly warned against striking or in any way molesting the runners. Such conduct would cause the desertion of the runners and the consequent break-down of the line.

9. The extra runners are to be paid regularly daily if possible. With this object, Amildars are authorized to take from the treasury a permanent advance of Rs. 30, and adjust it by sending in bills to the District Treasury.

10. During the continuance of the present postal crisis, Amildars on the line of route are prohibited from leaving their Kasba stations except on occasions of emergency, or except to visit a place on the road traversed by the Mails. This order does not apply to the Amildar of Bangalore.

11. The Anche Mutsaddi at each station will keep an account of the number of bags which pass his station both ways, stating the exact time, and should be careful in checking the way-bills. Any suspicious circumstance should be at once reported by him both to the Amildar of the Taluk and to the Anche Bakshi.

12. The instructions of the Anche Bakshi, who will for the present remain upon the line of road, should be carefully attended to.

13. Village Officers who fail to co-operate readily in the arrangements for the conveyance of the Mails will be liable to dismissal from office.

No. 228. *The 4th November* 1874.

Mr. Mahomed Ali delivered over, and Mr. Narnappa received, charge of the 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court and the Chikballapur Sub-Division of the Kolar District on the forenoon of the 24th October 1874.

"By Order,"

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.